Pittsburgh Commercial.

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CITY ITEMS.

A New Her Exhibit in His Dreams.

A young gentleman (Mr. Albert Woods) entered the office of Dr. G. W. Spencer, No. 954 Penn street, on Thursday, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. He had several others ashing, but could not tolerate the idea of having more than one drawn. The Doctor operated, and Simon Circles, which the young man took. In less than one minute an expression of delight ...ured from his countenance, indicating plainly the ...ed's entire composure. In some gay and festive ...ce, and in a few seconds more all of the obnoxious ...th were out. One of the Doctor's assistants being ...ious to know his experience, requested a statement ...is condition during the operation. He remarked ...t he did not feel the least pain; in fact, was not aware ...all the teeth being removed until informed by the ...ctor. He thought he stood beneath the window of ...e Fair Oaks Hotel, looking up the sweet and copious ...g, "Then You'll Remember Me." Dr. Spencer ...s the first to introduce the Gas in Pittsburgh. His ...ces with it is practically demonstrated by from 50 ...o 75 persons who visit it daily at his office. Five ...usand references can be given by persons who have ...en the Gas and will certify that they felt no pain. ...ding such men as Dr. Murdock, Dr. Duncan, Dr. ...ood, Dr. Dod, Dr. Chiles, Dr. Hoffman, W. D. ...Clelland, Mr. Everett, (of the COMMERCIAL,) Jarad ...Brush, &c., &c. No charge for giving the Gas, ...atural sets of teeth for only $10, same as other ...inute charge from $15 to $25 for. Pure gold fil...s only $2; silver, 50c to $1. Nine assistants in ...ndance. Also, an experienced lady operator. Ar...cial eyes adjusted.

Serious.

I have given Laughing Gas longer, purer, more ...ilfully and satisfactorily than any other man in the ...y of Pittsburgh, say it to the contrary, whoever may ...d anybody who disputes it, I will let him dispute it. ...d five dollar sets of teeth I do not give, for I have ...opportunity of stealing the goods, and buy them to ...ke at such a price. Confine has not come within ...y market, though I purchase in large quantities from ...e East, as others do who get more than one set at a ...ne. C. Bill, Dentist, 940 Penn street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

...e taken in any weather, in all the various popular ...les, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We ...arantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Mar...t streets.

Browning Association.

By special request of many of our citizens, the young ...dies of the Browning Association, connected with the ...ittsburgh Female College, have consented to repeat ...eir exhibition of Tableaux on Friday evening, March ...at the Chapel of the College. Several new scenes ...ve been added. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, ...ood street.

A Singular Convention.

There was recently held at Cincinnati a convention composed of the sickly, weak and debilitated from the ...ank river bottoms and bilious districts of Ohio, Indi...a and Illinois, to the number of several thousand, to ...scuss the causes of disease, and devise a remedy for the same. A few got excited, but the majority entered to the discussion with coolness. After many days' ...amination of the various medicines, the convention ...ded on the Scandinavian Liver Invigorator, "Hoofan's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Pills," as the ...st family medicines, and after adopting them as ...e standard, the convention adjourned sine die.

Dry Goods

...t wholesale and retail. The Messrs. Barker & Co., ...9 Market street, propose a grand sale of dress and ...aple goods for this week, and will offer an unusually ...ge stock at very low prices. Now is the time for ...ies to improve the opportunity which it will present ...r buying cheap and selecting from a very large ...ock. Great bargains will be offered.

A Book-keeper

...n one of the banks of this city having several leisure ...urs in the mornings and evenings, would take ...harge of a lot of books, or engage to do writing of ...y kind during these hours. Is a good Book-keeper, ...nd can give good references. Address D. L. S., COM...ERCIAL Office.

Fs. F's. F's.

Zoographers, Zoologists and Zootimists prefer Saw...er's Barber's Soap for shaving and toilet purpose to ...y other now in use.

Kenwood Boarding School,

...or Boys, New Brighton, Pa. Summer Session begins ...March 26th.

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The Great Railroad Case.

The opinion of Justice READ is very elaborate, and would make between four and five columns of the COMMERCIAL. It covers the whole range of railway construction and management, in England and America, and is fortified by numerous citations to authorities. We quote the following:—

As it is clear that the contract of the first of November last, 1865, is illegal and void, and *ultra vires* of all the parties to it, can it be said that the intervening road which has so important a connect with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road and positive interest in preventing illegal acts by illegal assignees in relation to this contract and the working of the two roads, can not be heard or affected by the restraining power of a Court of Equity? Can the owners of a road which has an interest as a Court of Equity will protect, particularly where the intervening road is not to be used according to the intention of the legislature, but a new and *hostile road is to be* constructed to connect with the leased road.

The Atlantic and Great Western had no authority to contract to build the railroad specified in the contract, nor has the Western Central, for by the Reading contract it was thought necessary to add another company to complete the route, and it is therefore certain that the Catawissa had no authority to enter into such a contract which on all hands was *ultra vires*.

Where acts have been done by incorporations so manifestly illegal and void as to offer violations of the well established policy of the State, I think it is the duty of this Court to exert the power entrusted to it, at the instance of any one having such an interest, however small, as entitles him to equitable relief. It is the highest duty to check the illegal and hostile road is to be

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Mere Special Correspondence, whatever related to the discovery and production of oil lands and refineries, will be inadmissible, and such matter will not be printed. Items of local interest, mechanical and agricultural inventions and improvements are very desirable, if briefly stated, and are solicited. Correspondence, to secure attention, must be entirely reliable, and should be kept as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or publishing office should be addressed to the Publishers, Pittsburgh. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

FAVORABLE INDICATIONS.

The letter of Governor Cox, setting forth the interview between him and the President, is admirable and timely. Read in connection with Senator SHERMAN'S speech, on the day following, it is well calculated to exert an excellent influence, and revive hope throughout the North. The President has only to make good his professions, to forego farther quarrel with certain individuals, and rely for support on those who elected him, and all difficulties will be at an end. The disagreement that has arisen between him and Congress, on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, need not be fatal or even serious in any of its consequences. The assurances contained in his Veto Message of his willingness to cooperate with Congress to secure the freedmen in their freedom and property, and protection under their contracts, if made good, will go far to satisfy the country. The loyal people earnestly desire that harmonious relations shall be maintained between the several branches of the Government. The feeling of forbearance and toleration is so uppermost, and such evidences of hope for the future as the speech of Senator SHERMAN and the letter of Governor Cox furnish, are hailed with the greatest satisfaction. The country perceives with satisfaction that the majority in Congress, though firm, are pacific in their language and acts. No one can see what good can come from going from bad to worse, from worse to the incurable. Even after what has passed, the President can rely on the Union party in Congress and out of it, to carry him through on the line of Governor Cox's letter. Strange, indeed, would it be, if after these professions by the President, with this strong desire by the people who elected him, there should not in future be harmonious action and complete success in the Administration.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMORS.

It would probably be difficult to determine precisely the mischief arising from rumors, set afloat by busy-bodies; but it would be safe to ascribe to this source no small part of the mischief which from time to time afflicts the public. And at the present time, could this agency be suppressed, could the public mind for a short period enjoy exemption from the eternal stream of rumors, the influence for good would be of a very marked character. At the present time it will be well to keep in mind the unsubstantial character of rumors in general. The Evil One is said to ride on the gale, and the observer of events must be ready to believe that of late he has been uncommonly busy, making enemies out of friends and sowing the seeds of discord through the sieve of rumor with a profuse hand.

Of all the ten thousand rumors, those proceeding from Washington are generally the least reliable; and just at the present moment there are reasons enough for being cautious in crediting any of them. The truth is frequently unwelcome enough, without the burthen of reports having no other foundation than the sombre imagination of the affrighted authors.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The late disaster, the burning of the Winchester, with the loss of so many lives, cannot be thought of without emotion. The accounts of it which have been published present materials for grave consideration. And yet, it is difficult to decide whether consistently with the necessities of trade, it is practicable to separate entirely the carrying of passengers from the carrying of freight as the business of the river offers. The cargo of the Winchester, as reported, was of a kind that might, strictly speaking, be called dangerous. Oil barrels empty, oil in barrels, nail kegs and hay, make up a lot that is little less dangerous, in the neighborhood of fire, than gunpowder. Perhaps it is more so, because some extra precautions are usually suggested by fear. Few shippers of passengers on a boat thus loaded may, at least, be deemed of extremely doubtful propriety. If the nature of the loading were known, then the responsibility would rest on the persons themselves taking passage in the boat.

We have no wish or intention to blame boat officers in this case. They did but what is customary, on our rivers and on all others. The profits of passenger travel are comparatively small on the river, yet they supplement those of freight, to make the business pay. And we really see no way in which boats could be kept going at all, unless they carried both freight and passengers, nor could they otherwise meet the requirements of the important and extensive river business. In the entire steamboat history of the Ohio, we believe, boats have carried both freight and passengers. To this necessity we must still yield. And the reiteration of warnings and exhortations to vigilance and care, is about all that is left to us to do in the case. It would be desirable, indeed, if practicable, to have separate boats, or to have barges in tow, for the transportation of extremely combustible freights, or to have particular days of the week for them in the regular daily lines. The transportation of oil and oil barrels must continue. The risk of the business must be run by those who reap the profits of it. Others should not be unwittingly exposed. The miserable death of men, women and children, in the late disaster, gives a painful emphasis to the convictions of humanity on this point.

NO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

We have received a communication from a citizen of this county, stating that in his district there has been no public school maintained for a year past, and inquiring the reason of it. Having no knowledge of the case beyond what our correspondent states, we cannot assign the reason for so unusual a suspension of the means of public instruction. Nor does any cause occur to us, at the moment, which would justify it. Still, we pass no opinion on this case. It is defined, we believe, in the law, how long a period shall constitute the scholastic year, and how short a time shall be the minimum of time for public schools to be kept in operation.

We take the occasion, however, to make a remark or two on the subject of the public schools. There are probably no functionaries under our civil government, who are endowed with more ample authority and power for effecting the purposes of their office than School Directors. The matter of public education is committed entirely to their hands, both with reference to the finances and also to the choice of teachers. For so important a trust, the the very best men in each township should be chosen. The election should not be made under the impulse of political feeling. The man who aspires to be school director to gratify a paltry ambition is not fit for the office. He is, intellectually, too scanty a pattern to make such an officer out of. And if the people will choose the men who are to direct all the business of education for the people of the township, borough or ward, on mere political grounds, they will be very likely to have the office in the hands of just such narrow-minded men.

We consider our school system to be a good one. But like all public affairs, the working of it requires to be looked to carefully and constantly. None are so deeply interested as the parents, the natural guardians of the children, in having the schools maintained, and in having teachers who are competent to the business and of reliable fidelity. To have these important means of instruction in their best condition, the people of the districts, without officious and captious intermeddling, should exercise and exhibit a lively interest in the schools that their children attend, and should choose the very best men officially to direct the working of the system. The interest of the country, as well as of the individuals of the rising race, demand the utmost vigilance and energy in keeping up the public school instruction. The neglect or abuse of it should be noticed, exposed and corrected promptly and fearlessly, wherever it occurs.

The sum of $125,000 has been raised in and about Charleston to aid immigration to South Carolina, and a company to promote that object has been chartered by the Legislature.

SOUND ADVICE.

The Richmond *Republic* administers the following sound advice to Virginia:

"If we would save what is left of Virginia—if we would gather out of her ruins foundations of a future and grander political edifice—we must cease to look at the past, and think only of the future. The Legislature must secure to the enfranchised class the rights which they have acquired, and leave no pretext for further agitation to those mischievous demagogues who would only be too happy if—prompted by passion and vindictiveness—we furnish them with incendiary torches to destroy our whole political and social fabric. With wise, humane, and just provisions for the welfare of freedmen, and with prompt and energetic measures for the prosecution of internal improvements and the attraction of emigration to our borders, we shall escape all the rocks which lie in our course, and steer the ship of State to a broad and deep haven of prosperity and peace."

Old Books.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The notes in your columns with reference to old books induce me to look over my shelves, where I find volumes bearing the dates following: 1722, 1790, 1795, 1805, 1809, and 1534. This last was published in March, as its title page declares, and may possibly be older than the volume belonging to Hon. Robert McKnight, yet it must yield the palm to those of Rev. Dr. Jacobus. This volume is a commentary upon the Pentateuch by a Carthusian Monk, and was printed at Cologne, by Peter Quentel. R. P.

SEWICKLEYVILLE.

Southerners in Brazil.

The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows, under date of January 16: The all-engrossing topic just now is emigration; the extravagant puffs have ended in smoke, and the coming hundred thousand discontented Southern families will have time become contented at home. As soon as any authorized agents arrived they were sent off to the interior to select such of the public lands as might suit them, and offers were made to assist in the transportation of such as wished to come and settle.

Many of these agents have reported unfavorably, on account of a want of means of transportation of produce to market, others pretend to be content with what they wanted. We have, however, some land seekers with means to purchase, and they have but little difficulty in making a selection, and some of the cotton and cane growers have been captivated with the culture of coffee, and are already at work.

The fact that the Brazilians are endeavoring at the present moment to concoct a scheme to get rid of what they consider a stain upon their country, shows the force of emigration.

No one doubts but that a wholesome emigration to this country from the United States would increase the growing relations between the two countries, and pay for the purchase of American agricultural implements and improved machinery throughout the country. The coffee crop promises well.

Indications of Lower Prices.

All through the present month prices have been gradually but steadily tending downward, with the single prominent exception of cereals. The price of gold touched one hundred and thirty-six on Saturday, the lowest point that it has reached since last fall. The coal sales of last week showed the nearest approach to old-fashioned prices of fuel that we have had since the era of high prices commenced. The figures ranged from seventy-five and upwards, and the bidding was very dull at that. The retailers still adhere closely to extortion prices, but there is no excuse whatever for such rates as they exact from consumers. In the dry goods market everything is dull, and prices are declining. The wholesale merchants are doing almost nothing in the way of sales, but are frequently changing their marks to suit the times. Many of the manufacturers, and there is a prospect of much lower rates. The same is true of groceries, and nearly every other class of goods. The retail dry goods men are likewise preparing for reductions, however, who seem to have taken any notice of the decline in prices, and even they have not reduced their prices to an extent corresponding with the wholesale reduction. Of course the retailers will maintain old prices as long as possible, with the object of clearing out stocks that were bought at high rates, but a continued decline in the wholesale markets will compel them to come down or run the risk of having their goods remain on hand. On the whole, we think the tendency of prices generally is quite encouraging to consumers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CANADA TRADE DELEGATES IN JAMAICA.—The Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal* of the 19th says that a commission of Canadian delegates intend to visit Jamaica for the purpose of extending trade between it and the North American colonies. The editor says:

"But for our unfortunate connection with the United States we should not have explored the bamboo, the export of which now for the manufacture of paper is growing at such a rapid rate, into an article will soon attain rank among the highest staples of the colony. Our intercourse springs from a natural course between peoples, which it is impossible to foretell or measure, and the truth of this proposition is now so well established as to justify the first nations of Europe getting more and more favorable to the establishment of liberal commercial treaties between each other, and to find the removal of the ridiculous barriers which old prejudices and ideas erected against free intercourse and exchanges. The North Americans produce many things which we consume, and which, if they could, the people of the United States, they may also supply us with so far as our wants are limited. The cotton and sugar; we produce it; they import coffee, rum, dye woods, drugs, spices, hard woods and fancy woods, all of which we have in abundance. We might supply them with bamboo, which probably they may require for their paper mills if they may establish after they shall have done with the United States. Our fibres, of which Mr. Nathaniel Wilson has so often demonstrated the beauty and value, might perhaps begin to be explored by some Northern adventurer with such sentiments as he has in his book after the article just as the energy of Brother Jonathan has done after the bamboo. In a word, we could very well be excellent customers to one another, and it is needless to add that Jamaica would benefit by the fact."

SOME Providence capitalists have just established a manufactory in Manayunk, Pa., near Philadelphia, which by certain chemical processes, converts forty cords per day of poplar, maple and pine wood into the whitest and best pulp for printing paper. The Manayunk Wood Pulp Co. has a working area of ten acres, $150,000 invested in buildings, and a third as much in stock. The process of making paper pulp from wood was patented in England in 1839, and Mr. Burgess, the inventor, is now interested solely in the Manayunk mill. The wood is chopped up fine, and put into boilers, of which there are ten, holding two cords a piece. In these boilers is a heated chemical preparation, by which the cellular formation of the wood is destroyed and the fibrine preserved. The action of heat and chemicals reduces the wood to a perfect pulp, and from the boilers it passes through strainers and bleachery, coming out white and ready for the paper makers. To supply the mills with water a reservoir has been made, holding 3,500,000 gallons. Thirty thousand pounds of pulp are made every day. One hundred and fifty hands find employment here.

A LOST ARCHIVE.—In the report of the proceedings of the Senate, it will be found that a joint resolution has passed the Assembly, authorizing the city of Williamsburgh to send to London for a certified copy of its lost charter. The original one was granted by their gracious Majesties King William and Mary, and bore their royal seal. It was dated about 1698, the time of the abandonment of the Jamestown colony, and the removal of this seat of Government to Williamsburgh, "which was a more healthy place, and not so much pestered with musquitoes."

It had been carefully preserved in Williamsburgh, and was looked upon merely as a relic, but as a part of the history of the venerable town. It was rescued by General Wise in April, 1865, and brought to Richmond and deposited in the State Court House for safe keeping, where it was destroyed in the conflagration of the 3d of April.

The application will be made, probably, to the Master of the Rolls, and a certified copy will be obtained, but it will never seem to the Williamsburgh people like the dear old parchment ashes among the ashes of the Court House.—*Richmond Dispatch, February 22.*

MISSOURI VINEYARDS.—Professor Waterhouse, of St. Louis, in a series of articles demonstrating the advantages of Missouri as a home for emigrants, considers incidentally its adaptability for grape culture. He states that in Southern Missouri there are fifteen millions of acres of land, which have put the position of Congress above the sea, and with a dry and light soil, abounding in lime, soda, potash, magnesia and phosphoric acid, and drained to a considerable into the structure of the grape vine. The composition of the soil is very much like that of the vine lands of Germany, and the surface being in many places terraced, as if nature had intended it for the vine-dresser. On these grand acres of hillside, of two millions can raise a thousand millions of gallons of wine, and the Professor fairly contemplates that Missouri is destined to be "the vineyard of America."

Three hundred and fifty dollars an acre will remunerate the grape culturist for his toil, and one hundred dollars an acre spent annually will cultivate it. Two hundred and fifty gallons of wine can be produced from an acre, which at two dollars a gallon will yield five hundred dollars.

FIRES IN NEW YORK CITY.—By the semi-annual report of Mr. Alfred E. Baker, Fire Marshal of New York city, it appears that, from the first day of June to the thirtieth day of November, 1865, there were one hundred and twenty-four fires, large or larger extent, being a decrease of twelve as compared with those of the corresponding six months of 1864. The aggregate losses for the half year have been unprecedentedly heavy. The alleged losses were $6,988,341; insurance $5,080,926, and the amounts paid by the underwriters $3,148,462, or about seventy-two per cent. of the whole loss. The losses paid during the preceding six months, ending May 31, 1865, were only about thirty-nine per cent. of the whole loss, and during the half year ending November 30, 1864, about fifty-six per cent. The large increase in the proportion of losses paid is owing to the very destructive fires which occurred in bonded and free storage stores. The owners of merchandise in storage sometimes usually keep them fully covered by insurance.

THE OHIO STATE FLAGS.—No less than two hundred and sixteen State flags were presented to Ohio State volunteers previous to their proceeding to the front. Of this number all will be returned except four lost in battle. Many of them are mere threads—tattered and torn into ribbons, and have but few fragments left. When all the regiments have returned these colors will be presented to the State with appropriate ceremonies. Worn out in active service, riddled in battle, and stained and torn at the front, few of them can be recognized as flags; but each one tells a history of heroism and devotion on the part of their brave defenders toward the Union.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There is reason to believe that the Government has been robbed of nearly a quarter million of dollars' worth of merchandise, taken from captured prizes during the war, and stored in the Brooklyn Union warehouses. These thefts are said to have been going on for a period of nearly two years past, but that the authorities have only been able now to detect them. Startling revelations are promised as soon as the detectives have completed their work.

Many of the best veins of copper ore at present worked in England, extend far under the ocean. In some cases the miner swings his pickaxe in galleries dug a quarter of a mile beneath the sea, and where a few hours' work in the wrong place would bring in upon his devoted head the mighty flood above him.

In drifting from his old lead at Shullsburg, Wis., Major Davenport discovered a large opening whose walls seem to be a solid mass of lead. From his mine last year were taken 1,100,000 pounds of lead, worth $70,000 to $80,000. A mine at Stump Grove in the same district, was sold recently for $10,000, and three days after the sale the new owners broke into an incredibly short time eighteen feet up and down, containing a solid sheet of lead fifteen inches thick.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Interesting intelligence reaches us from Russian America. Large strata of auriferous minerals have been discovered in those northern latitudes by the American working party sent out to construct the telegraph line that is to connect the three continents. It is asserted that the California ore is less pure than the ores from those regions. The annual yield of gold in Siberia, it may not be amiss to add, amounts to about twenty-two million roubles."

In the last two months of the year of small-pox were admitted to the pest-house at Selma, Ga. Of these 180 proved fatal. It is estimated that during the same time 200 cases have occurred which have not reported. This, for a city the size of Selma, is appalling; yet the disease in many other cities and villages of the South is nearly as destructive to life and health.

A very novel and unique literary exhibition is now open at the large hall of the New York Union Central Committee. It is a beautiful and large collection of manuscripts, written with the *left hand* by soldiers and sailors who lost their right arms in the late war for the Union. These manuscripts are in a high degree admirable, and some of them display great artistic taste in their ornamentation. They are contributed by two hundred and seventy authors, who compete for prizes amounting to $1,000.

The proprietors of the Concord (N. H.) *Standard* have brought a suit against the city for seven thousand dollars damages, sustained in the destruction of the office by a mob in the early part of the late war. It has been proposed to refer the matter to the editors of the other two journals in the place for final adjudication.

A curious story of a New York Custom House official finds its way into print. Not long ago an English optician firm manufactured for the Microscope Society of New York an object glass having a focal length of one fiftieth of an inch, and which was regarded as a triumph of art. The box containing it was marked "Glass Instruments, with great care," and consigned to the Secretary of the Society. On reaching New York, one of the Custom House officials, in examining the contents, took the combined lens for a bit of cemented glass, and, imagining it to be worthless, tossed it overboard, for the momentary folly a year's labor was thrown away.

An ingenious mechanic named Oswald Eaton, of Troy, N. Y., has invented a new and useful improvement in roofs for buildings. It is a combination of boards peculiarly constructed and arranged, but which are particularly applicable and more especially intended to be adapted to railroad cars, and to all other purposes where the surface covered is subjected to violent vibrations, the principal object being to obtain a roof, which shall be perfectly impervious to rain and snow, and by the manner of laid and arranged as not to be effected in the least by the vibrating and jarring motion of the cars.

The Quincy (O.) *Whig* says that during the services in the Fifth street M. E. Church, in that city, some matches in the pocket of a young man named Spencer ignited from some unknown cause. He started out the back door, flames, but some "Pharo's serpent's eggs" in the same pocket took fire and commenced discharging their suffocating fumes and rolling out their horrid, snaky convolutions in a manner that for a time baffled all effort to extinguish the "infernal" combustion. The female portion of the audience was thrown into a wild state of alarm and disorder, resulting, however, in no serious consequences. The young man's pocket was completely riddled and burnt, though he fortunately escaped any very great or permanent injury.

The Lynchburg *News* says that an exceedingly rich vein of iron ore has been discovered on the lands of Mr. Marble C. Goodwin, near Sandiges, in the northwestern part of Amherst county, and only about seven miles from the Orange railroad. It is the intention of the company, we learn, of getting out the ore has already been commenced, and it is designed at once to erect furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron.

Wool begins to come into Buenos Ayers by tons and tons. The prices continued low, ranging from 7½ to 8½ for twenty-five pounds of good fixed wools, with currency ranging at 26½ to 28 for silver dollars. Money continues abundant and cheap. Interest is low. Large crops of wool will be shipped this year to the United States.

It is said the gaming tables are before long to be suppressed in Baden-Baden, Monaco and Geneva. The former place has been for a long time the most noted gambling den in the world. A Paris journal says the French government is negotiating with all the governments for the purpose of abolishing public gambling tables, with a view of their suppression.

The value of the real and personal property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, which the Russian Government has just confiscated, is about eighteen millions of rubles or $11,000,000. In taking possession of this property, the government undertakes to pay the salaries of ecclesiastics of every grade, and to provide for the current expenses of the churches. The sum which the Treasury has appropriated for this purpose, is 780,000 rubles annually.

A locomotive passed over the Hudson River Bridge at Albany, for the first time, on Thursday, the 15th inst.

The kingdom of Belgium, which is always setting a good example, is desirous of doing away with capital punishment, *i. e.*, the guillotine.

The National Crisis.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The resolution reported last week in both Houses of Congress from the Reconstruction Committee, declaring that no senator or representative from any of the States recently reorganized or reconquered States should be represented in Congress until the whole question relative to their condition shall have been adjusted by Congress, seems to us to be unnecessary, for the reason that the resolution providing for the appointment of that committee contained in its spirit the same regulation, and so far as Congress could control the subject without the aid of the President, it placed them exactly where they desired. What, then, was the need to do the same thing over again? A concurrent resolution could hardly be required to put the matter afresh in the shape that it had already assumed under the previous resolution; and if it was intended for a more formal and binding enactment, settling the condition of eleven States without another act of the President, as constitutional fight to approve or disapprove, we may well question the policy of such a precedence.

Of course we accord to the majority in Congress the right to differ from the President's views on the condition and status of the unreorganized States, and still more on the question of whether or not these measures requisite to embody that difference, especially as we do not endorse what the President himself has said, either in his veto message or in his late speech, on this head, though undoubtedly some of his arguments possess much force. But we do object to the assumption of the high and authoritative manner of the language of the resolutions. We desire to reach some definite adjustment of all our difficulties, and not to widen the gulf in the nation. Those who are anxious to have the settlement delayed form but a small minority of the people. This agitation has already arrested completely the splendid prosperity of the country which had set in upon the close of the war, and the stagnation of business must grow worse in its consequences the longer the crisis shall be protracted. No man does not mistake to gauge this matter by the operations of the stock exchange. The evil we allude to affects commerce and trade and industry, and is found operative everywhere as well as among those who deal in securities.

In view, then, of this portentious fact, we regard with serious apprehension any attempt to prolong the difficulties in the way of reconstruction, and this resolution of the Congressional Committee contributes nothing toward the real settlement of it, while it exaggerates the public fears that a speedy adjustment is impossible. Having once been appealed to this committee to bring its deliberations to some definite conclusion and make a final report, we do so again, in the hope that it will adopt some decisive action. The public mind is becoming much excited on the subject; the general pacific disposition following the close of the war has been disturbed, and the progress of business completely arrested. It is in the interest of all sections, for subsistence, of all who manufacture, or trade or buy, or sell or transport, we earnestly appeal to the committee to come to a decision on the whole programme, and endeavor to present some plan of arrangement that shall be satisfactory to the country.

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We have already expressed our dissent from the President's veto. On some essential points of policy we differ with him entirely, and as for the basis and the particulars of his recent reasoned utterances we are quite sure that on reflection he will himself regard them with sincere regret. But at the same time we believe that the Reconstruction Committee seems to us to be entirely unnecessary, and unless it can be made more direct and speedy, we fear very much that total and hopeless failure must be the result. As things now stand, no man, not even a committee itself, can see the end. The crisis must last until that end is seen clearly by all. We repeat that the very outset that the entire United States must be allowed to know exactly what is required of them by Congress in order to be able them to regain their places. So far Congress has fixed absolutely no condition, nor has the Reconstruction Committee ever reported any. Not being wedded to any conclusion, we shall welcome whatever good proposition may be presented.

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Letter from Hon. Horace Maynard.

The Tennessee Convention—Rebuke of Copperheads—Their Past Record.

The reconstructed, but unregenerated rebels of Tennessee got up a call for a State Mass Convention to meet at Nashville on the 23d of February, and the resolutions and proceedings of the Convention were given in the *American* of Saturday. The ostensible object was to "indorse the President's policy." Under this pretext the call was at first signed by some Union men, but the trap was soon discovered and exposed. The leaders sent out invitations to prominent Unionists to attend the Convention. One of these was forwarded to the Honorable Horace Maynard, in whom they expected to find a weak point in consequence of the non-admission of the Tennessee delegation. But they punched up the wrong man that time. We give extracts from the letter below, and would commend them to Copperheads and weak-kneed Union men everywhere. It is as sharp as a razor, and cuts right and left, with every blow. Perhaps if the Convention had only "indorse the President's policy," did not expect such a rebuke, but they deserved it. And if Mr. Maynard correctly represents the President's policy, Copperheads and Rebels who are now indorsing him may discover that they have committed a blunder.

Mr. Maynard commences his letter by a reference to the proposed celebration of the day. He says:—

"The 22d of February, 1866, will be ever memorable as a day when, ourselves disenthralled from the shackles of treason, we, in the very act of our own emancipation, took the fetters from our bondmen, and declared them irrevocably free. It was a great work, and will redound more and more to our honor in all coming time. The day is most appropriate for a popular tribute to our honored President, Andrew Johnson. He is the great emancipator of Tennessee, more than any other man, and with greater effect he labored for the overthrow of slavery, and hailed the aristocracy based on slave labor. His symbolities were with the workingmen, the sons of toil. Two great and kindred ideas possessed him and inspired his action—the freedom of the slave, and the emancipation of the poor white man from a slave aristocracy. Hence his repeated exultation over the thousands whites, as well as blacks, emancipated by the war. Unspeakably gratifying to him it must be, that the persons who were to be cut off by the war, and these were to know nothing of those who were to take it off, while those who planted it were to know nothing of those who were to discharge it, and others on watch. The scheme worked perfectly, and the serpent was planted directly in the path of the steamer as she would float out. Watchmen were on duty night and day, and the person who was to set fire to the fuse was concealed within one hundred yards of the pirate. Owing to delay in completing the repairs the pirate did not start at the time first announced, and for nearly a week the men at the torpedo impatiently awaited her. At length the time did arrive. The pirate swung from her supports and slowly moved out. At the proper time the lanyard attached to the torpedo was pulled: but no explosion followed, and the Shenandoah rode safely out into the stream. The disappointment of the parties was great; but the ship, even now, would not have escaped had her destruction been known.

During the stay of the Shenandoah in port her officers were handsomely entertained by the English portion of the population. Numerous dinners and suppers were given at the time, and the government gave further evidence of sympathy by not sending Captain Waddell to prison as his commission, as a pirate, would have known to the Governor and those of his ministers holding his office, if any such act of punishment could be shown if asked for. Several days since I met a young lady living at one of the hotels of this city, who told me a little story worth mentioning. The lady is a native of the State of Michigan, although she came from Southern parents when a mere mass of age. During the presence of the Shenandoah's officers in town, they happened to call at the hotel with a request for the purpose of drinking. Hearing that there was an American lady in the house they requested her presence. The lady presented herself, whereupon one of the officers poured out a glass wine, and handing it to her, proposed a toast—"Confusion to the Federals and early independence of the Confederacy." Much to the surprise of the speaker was he that refused, and while all eyes were directed upon the lady, she deliberately dashed the wine on the floor. The action raised quite a sensation, when one of the "chivalry" became wrathy; but the lady, undaunted, replied that she was a child of the North, and wished the government long life, and death to the rebellion.

Since my arrival here I have frequently had the question put to me, what will the United States Government do in relation to the depredations of the Shenandoah, &c.? I find the people of this city are particularly uneasy. From the way in which the dark cloud of the piratical craft hung over the Shenandoah during her stay in this place she had not touched at any port. During her whole course, and who can say that willing that they should again be restored to power over the country, to start secretly and with the strongest arguments against their admission to the seats of your Congressional representatives. This remark applies with few exceptions, to the entire Southern press. The Union men, particularly of the South, are constantly installed if by into the popular mind. Fortunately for Tennessee, unlike some of her neighbor States, she has taken care of getting out the ore has already been commenced, and it is designed at once to erect furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron.

Wool begins to come into Buenos Ayers by tons and tons. The prices continued low, ranging from 7½ to 8½ for twenty-five pounds of good fixed wools, with currency ranging at 26½ to 28 for silver dollars. Money continues abundant and cheap. Interest is low. Large crops of wool will be shipped this year to the United States.

It is said the gaming tables are before long to be suppressed in Baden-Baden, Monaco and Geneva. The former place has been for a long time the most noted gambling den in the world. A Paris journal says the French government is negotiating with all the governments for the purpose of abolishing public gambling tables, with a view of their suppression.

The value of the real and personal property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, which the Russian Government has just confiscated, is about eighteen millions of rubles or $11,000,000. In taking possession of this property, the government undertakes to pay the salaries of ecclesiastics of every grade, and to provide for the current expenses of the churches. The sum which the Treasury has appropriated for this purpose, is 780,000 rubles annually.

A locomotive passed over the Hudson River Bridge at Albany, for the first time, on Thursday, the 15th inst.

The kingdom of Belgium, which is always setting a good example, is desirous of doing away with capital punishment, *i. e.*, the guillotine.

The National Crisis.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The resolution reported last week in both Houses of Congress from the Reconstruction Committee, declaring that no senator or representative from any of the States recently reorganized or reconquered States should be represented in Congress until the whole question relative to their condition shall have been adjusted by Congress, seems to us to be unnecessary, for the reason that the resolution providing for the appointment of that committee contained in its spirit the same regulation, and so far as Congress could control the subject without the aid of the President, it placed them exactly where they desired. What, then, was the need to do the same thing over again? A concurrent resolution could hardly be required to put the matter afresh in the shape that it had already assumed under the previous resolution; and if it was intended for a more formal and binding enactment, settling the condition of eleven States without another act of the President, as constitutional fight to approve or disapprove, we may well question the policy of such a precedence.

Of course we accord to the majority in Congress the right to differ from the President's views on the condition and status of the unreorganized States, and still more on the question of whether or not these measures requisite to embody that difference, especially as we do not endorse what the President himself has said, either in his veto message or in his late speech, on this head, though undoubtedly some of his arguments possess much force. But we do object to the assumption of the high and authoritative manner of the language of the resolutions. We desire to reach some definite adjustment of all our difficulties, and not to widen the gulf in the nation. Those who are anxious to have the settlement delayed form but a small minority of the people. This agitation has already arrested completely the splendid prosperity of the country which had set in upon the close of the war, and the stagnation of business must grow worse in its consequences the longer the crisis shall be protracted. No man does not mistake to gauge this matter by the operations of the stock exchange. The evil we allude to affects commerce and trade and industry, and is found operative everywhere as well as among those who deal in securities.

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INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Visit of the Shenandoah to Melbourne—Efforts for Her Destruction by Loyal Americans—The Indemnity Question—Diffusion of American Ideas—American Merchants, &c.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 10, 1865.

By the latest advices from California we have received full accounts of the depredations committed by the Shenandoah. As this steamer visited this port, made some repairs, and sailed with a large cargo of coal, a few incidents in her career may not be uninteresting. The parties engaged were all Americans. The information I received during my recent visit to the gold fields.

Upon the arrival of the pirate Shenandoah a league was at once formed for her destruction. Information of the intention was sent to a certain number of hardy Americans at the diggings. In an incredibly short time sufficient volunteers were secured to carry out the scheme. The prominent parties chartered a small steamer in port, and the volunteers were ordered to report for duty. Each one came forward and received their instructions. Each man was to provide himself with a pistol and an American ax handle; the former to be used in case of extreme necessity, but the latter for actual work in knocking down the crew after boarding, and sufficiently supporting them, until well secured and sent below, to prevent alarm. As soon as the boarding party was in possession, the armed steamer was to tow the pirate down the bay, meanwhile getting up steam, after which the chartered steamer was to be set fire to, and the Shenandoah, with her new crew, was to sail for an American port. Everything was in readiness for the work, and was conducted with such secresy that even the owners of the chartered steamer were not aware of the service in which she was to be employed. The next night was the appointed time to make the attack; but, unfortunately, on the morning of that day the pirate went into dock for repairs. Undaunted by this defeat, some of the same party planned a new scheme. This purpose now was to destroy the pirate by a topedo placed in front of the dock. In order to guide detection this means of desarmation was arranged in a more scientific manner. For instance, the powder was purchased by different persons, in different quantities, without the knowledge of each other. The man who constructed the case of the torpedo knew nothing of the one who was to charge it, and the latter knew nothing of the persons who were to put it under the dock, and these were to know nothing of those who were to take it off, while those who planted it were to know nothing of those who were to discharge it, and others on watch. The scheme worked perfectly, and the torpedo was planted directly in the path of the steamer as she would float out. Watchmen were on duty night and day, and the person who was to set fire to the fuse was concealed within one hundred yards of the pirate. Owing to delay in completing the repairs the pirate did not start at the time first announced, and for nearly a week the men at the torpedo impatiently awaited her. At length the time did arrive. The pirate swung from her supports and slowly moved out. At the proper time the lanyard attached to the torpedo was pulled: but no explosion followed, and the Shenandoah rode safely out into the stream. The disappointment of the parties was great; but the ship, even now, would not have escaped had her departure been known.

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The Daily Commercial

Read Aloud.

Reading aloud is one of those exercises that combine mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. To read aloud well, a person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice, and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number and distance of the hearers. Every public speaker should be able to tell whether he is distinctly heard by the farthest listener in the room; if he is not able to do so, it is for want of proper judgment and observation.

Reading aloud helps to develope the lungs just as much as singing does, if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing a long breath once in a while, deeper and deeper than that of reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develope the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter through weary months down to the close of life, and whatever contracts the chest downward, whatever promotes deeper inspirations is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading this piece aloud, and in less than three minutes the instinct of a long breath will show itself. This reading aloud developes a weak voice and makes it sonorous. It has a great efficiency, also, in making the tones clear and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half a page, when he has to stop and clear away, to the confusion of himself as much as that of the subject.

This loud reading, when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principles as muscles are strengthened by exercise—those of voice making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence in many cases absolute silence diminishes the vocal power, just as the protracted non-use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee at length paralyzes it forever. The general plan in appropriate cases, is to read aloud in a conversational tone, thrice a day for a minute or two, or three at a time, increasing a minute every day, which is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus, there is safety and efficiency as a uniform result.

As a means, then, of health, of averting consumption, of being social and entertaining in company, as a means of showing the quality of the mind, let reading aloud be considered an accomplishment far more indispensible than that of smattering French, or lisping Italian, or dancing cotillions, gallopades, polkas and quadrilles. —*Hall's Journal.*

Beecher on Beer.

"Now as to the question of beer. I do not know the mysteries of lager beer; I do not know whether I ever tasted it. How is it brother Cuyler? (Loud laughter as the speaker turned to the pastor of Lafayette Avenue Church, who sat at his side.) But one thing I know—the man without beer is safe and healthy—without it we are perfectly certain of his state—not with it. I ought not to judge severely upon this matter, for really my information in this country is comparatively limited. I have an impression in the first place that beer is nasty. [Laughter.] I judge that merely by the way a man's breath smells after he has been drinking beer. I always feel when I sit by the side of a man who has been drinking beer that the days of my childhood are come back, and the swill barrel has been stirred with which I fed the swine. [Roars of laughter, and applause.] As a result of beer-drinking, men feel a certain sort of stupidity, a certain good nature; it effects are obscuring, stupefying, but seldom very stimulating. I have had some opportunity of seeing beer-drinking in foreign countries. In England, when I saw the mighty mass of beer that every man drank before me, and the supper of the charity children, the meal being for each a piece of meat, a piece of bread, and a mug of beer, I was simply horrified." Mr. Beecher went on to relate that beer-drinking, and smoking, reached its climax in Bavaria; where, he had been credibly informed, it was common for a man to drink from two to four gallons of beer in a single evening. Exclamations of surprise and shouts of laughter.

Rumor in Medicine.

"Moreover, let me tell my young doctor friends," says Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, author of "Rab and his friends," "that a cheerful face, and step, and neck-cloth, and button-hole, and an occasional kindly and hearty joke, a power of executing and setting agoing a good laugh, are stock in our trade not to be despised. The merry heart does good like a medicine. Your pompous man and your selfish man don't laugh much, or care for laughter; it disconcerts the fixed grandeur of the one, and has little room in the heart of the other, who is literally self-contained.

"I may give an instance when a joke was more and better than itself. A homely young wife, the cynosure of her circle, was in bed, apparently dying, from swelling and inflammation of the throat, an inacessible abscess stopping the way; she could swallow nothing; everything had been tried. Her friends were standing round her bed in misery and helplessness. 'Try her wi' a compliment,' said her husband, in a not unconscious despair. She had genuine humor, as well as he; and, as physiologists know, there is a sort of mental tickling which is beyond and above control, being on the reflex system, and instinctive as well as sighing. She laughed with her whole body and soul, and burst the abscess, and was well."

"Sydenham," he adds, "when asked by Sir Richard Baldwin what he would advise him for medical reading, replied, 'read Don Quixote, sir.'"

THE LINNAEUS PLANT.—A valuable wine, manufactured from a plant bearing this name, has recently been produced in a few localities in New York and Connecticut. In appearance the plant some what resembles the rhubarb or "pie plant," though entirely dissimilar in its chemical qualities. It will flourish on ordinary corn land. Set out in the fall or spring, it is ready to be made into wine in the following July or August. It can be manufactured in an ordinary cider press. During the past season it has been successfully cultivated in Stamford and Greenwich, Connecticut. The sworn statements of seven cultivators of those towns declare that in the aggregate they set out three thousand two hundred and sixty four plants, costing 40 cents each, and in July and August they manufactured therefrom 4,000 gallons of wine, the plants at the same time producing more than 20,000 other plants for resetting this fall.

Some of these gentlemen say they can readily sell their wine for $2 per gallon. One of them, an experienced horticulturist, who made 1,000 gallons, declares that the wine, in many of its qualities, "is superior to any ever before manufactured in this country or imported from Europe." The plant is being extensively cultivated in Broome and Chemung counties, in New York. United States District Attorney Dickinson, Judge Griswold, Congressman Morris, and other prominent citizens of Binghampton, in a paper before us declare that the wine possesses a beauty of flavor and a delicacy of taste seldom, if ever, excelled by the best Sherry wines of Europe," and that the plant cannot fail "to be a great and sure source of revenue to all who engage in its cultivation. Some of those who have tried the wine say that it seems to be a cross between Madeira and Sherry, with the best qualities of each.—*Boston Transcript.*

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
jo27-3m] Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
Manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
and Wholesale Dealers in Crude,
Refined and Lubricating Oils,
no7 No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
COMERFORD & CO.,
36 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Illuminating and other Oils from Petroleum. The Empire Oils are entirely free from grit, sediment and all impurities, and are equal in clearness, brilliancy, utility and clearness to the finest sperm and lard Oils.
Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. over Lard or Sperm Oil.
References—P. C. W. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Benj. A. Welch, Adamsville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. fe6-eodlm

E. M. EATON
Has just opened a full line of
Skating Hose and Woolen Gaiters,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, and has now on hand Mufflers, Scarfs, Wristlets, Warm Gloves and Mittens, in great variety. de19

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
PORK PACKER,
Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c. Would respectfully solicits a share of the trade.
NO. 20 SEVENTH STREET,
fe7-3m Pittsburgh.

FISHY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. R. Piper, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McClennan. de13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
The Women letters of administration upon the Estate of OLIVER P. BEARY, deceased, late of the borough of Birmingham, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same and those having claims against said estate are required to present the same. THOMAS PENNEY,
ja31-6tawdaw Administrator.

200 BAGS GOOD FAIR TO CHOICE
Rio Coffee, on hand and arriving:
20 bbls. choice new crop N. O. Molasses;
10 hhds. do. do. do. do.
10 bbls. choice new crop N. O. Molasses;
5 cases choice Tea Sugar Cured Hams;
200 bbls. Refined Sugars.
Also, a large and well selected assortment of Teas, for sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
fe22 248 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES.
200 bbls choice Extra Family Flour.
200 bbls choice Rebecca Potatoes.
20 kegs Lard, No. 1;
5 bag cases Beans.
50 bbls Dried Apples;
50 bbls Sorghum;
in store and for sale at
MEER & ARMSTRONG'S,
fe22-6t 87 First street.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 1 June T. 1846.
Estate of Zachariah Bell.
February 2 1866. Account of John Lindsey, Committee of the Estate of Zachariah Bell, filed and Court confirmed Nisi. Unless exceptions are filed on or before March 8, 1866.
fe6-3m BY THE COURT.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Continued success of the amusing actress,
MISS JULIA DALY,
Who, by request, will appear as OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
MR. SAM RYAN
Will appear as RAGGED PAT. MISS JULIA DALY as JUDY O'TROT.
THIS EVENING will be presented
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
IRELAND AS IT WAS
Matinee on saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which will be presented the moral drama of WORKMEN OF THE WORLD. Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE,
ATRE, PENN STREET, NEAR ST. CLAIR.
Jessee and Manager.....Tonny Newell.
Stage Director.....J. J. Dougherty.
THIS EVENING,
JENNIE ENGLE,
W. B. CAVANAGH,
DICK SANDS.

EVERETT LITERARY SOCIETY
LECTURE.
REV. HENRY D. MOORE.
Subject—"OUR WHOLE COUNTRY—THE DANGERS AND DUTIES OF THE HOUR."
LAFAYETTE HALL, THURSDAY, March 1st. 7:45 P. M. Doors open at 7:15. Tickets 50c. Reserved seats 25c extra.
Tickets for sale at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s, corner Diamond alley and Wood street; J. L. Reed's, Fourth street; J. C. Mattern's, corner Third and Smithfield streets, and by the members.
RESERVED SEATS will be sold on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, at C. C. Mellor's, 51 Wood street, where a plan of the Hall can be seen. fe22-4t

BUILDING FUND
FAIR AND FESTIVAL
OF THE
Universalist Church,
AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,
Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing nightly. A variety of singing, Tableaux, Living statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Promenade Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c. fe16-13t

BANKS AND BANKERS.

LAWRENCEVILLE
SAVINGS BANK
Is now open at their Banking House, in LAWRENCEVILLE, on
BUTLER STREET,
Between Dravo and Walnwright streets.
Interest paid on time deposits. S. M. KIER, Prest.
W. W. YOUNG, Cashier. fe1-tf

F. H. COURSIN.....ALBERT BENJ. COURSIN.
BANKING HOUSE OF
F. H. COURSIN & CO.,
McKEESPORT, PA.
DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Coin and Exchange.
STOCKS, LOANS, AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold on commission.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on time Deposits.
UNITED STATES LOANS bought and sold at market rates. fe6-3m

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
Government Securities, Gold and Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft. dec6

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & BAHM. WM. COUCH
Pittsburgh.
BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates. au14-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $1,000,000, with authority from Congress to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, and abroad we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same office and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SYME,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WEBSTER, JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
no7

ATTORNEYS.

J. ALVAN EUWER,
Attorney-at-Law,
107 FIFTH STREET,
First door below Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja30-1f

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Conveyancers, Dealers in Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, Promissory Notes, &c.
AGENTS FOR ESTATES.
Office, No. 81 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe6-6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
my18

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
NO. 98 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment,)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET.
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-1f

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office, No. 84 Third Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with discharge and two witnesses. 1y6

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.
se22-1f

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se No. 73 Penn's Avenue.

BREWERS.

H. DARLINGTON.....J. CARSON.....WILLIAM STARNES
WHEELING BREWERY.
ALES, ALES, PORTER
and BROWN STOUT.
We have on hand and are constantly brewing the different brands of the well-known Ales, &c., of this old establishment, and now offer to the consumers of Pittsburgh, our X, XX, BITTER, KENNETT and CHAMPAGNE ALES, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. We shall have a full supply of STOCK ALES, and are now ready to receive orders.
H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
(Successors to George W. Smith.)
Maltsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
ja10-3m WHEELING, W. V.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER..... JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD.
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

PORCELAIN SLATES,
Duff's Steamboat Book-keeping and Blanks,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
fe8 corner Wood and Third streets.

100 BBLS. NEW CORN MEAL in store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO., 91
ja17 12 Smithfield stre

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....MISS ANNIE EBERLE
Last night of the great Actress,
Re-engagement for a limited number of nights of the great actress,
MISS LAURA KEENE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 28th, will be presented the new sensation drama of
LOST IN PITTSBURGH.
New scenery by Mr. Arthur Palmer. Interior of John McClain's Cottage—A Coal Mine—The Abode of Luxury—Cottage on the Banks of the Allegheny—View of Pittsburgh by Moonlight—St. Clair Street Bridge.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon, when will be presented the great sensation drama of LOST IN PITTSBURGH.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. fe26-1y

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.
One Case Yard Wide Prints, only 25 cts per yard.
6 Cases best makes Prints, light and dark, new styles, 22 and 25 cents.
Bleach Muslins 25 cents; yard wide, 31 cents.
5-4 and 10-4 muslins very cheap.
Table Linens, Sheeting Linens, Shirting Linens cheap.
Pants stuff, including all kinds of men and boys' wear, very low.
Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, new and cheap.
Balmoral Skirts from $2 00 to $6 00.
For NEW and CHEAP GOODS give us a call.
fe13
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, SETS AND SLEEVES,
HOOP SKIRTS.
In addition to the above we are offering
POINT LACE GOODS,
And our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,
WOOLEN GOODS, BALMORALS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call at
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
fe3
PRICES MARKED DOWN!
We are closing out our
WINTER GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
preparatory to taking stock. Bargains can be had in
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
VESTS AND DRAWERS, of Shaker Flannel
Wool or Merino;
WARM GLOVES and WOOLEN HOSIERY;
WOOLEN SCARFS, MUFFLERS and NUBIAS;
HAND-MADE ZEPHYR ARTICLES;
WOOLEN GAITERS and MITTENS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses,
F. H. EATON,
ja18-eod 17 FIFTH STREET.

SKATES.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES,
2,500 PAIR
Ladies, Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no3-tm No. 136 Wood street.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,
All the Machines in the World Competing
WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS,
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
fe5

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 108 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Melodeons--Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se26-1y

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
IN EVERY RESPECT
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se22

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States. Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY VALVE and KEYS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. A fine and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

SAWYER'S
Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound
FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.
A Great American Discovery
No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered, which meets the public wants as completely as this excellent Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it now bids fair to take precedence of all others in the market.
Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners, and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are engaged in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad and at home, who desire to order:
B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh.
R. L. Fahnestock & Co., do do
R. E. Sellers & Co., do do
Woodside & Wallace, do do
Mackeown & Bro., do do
George Bassett, do do
Miller & Richerson, Grocers, do
Watt & Wilson, do do
Edward Heazleton, do do
John Lippincott, do do
Little, Iddel & Patton, do do
Long & Dull, do do
Schumaker & Lang, do do
Reymer & Bros., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do
George A. Reily, Druggists, Allegheny city.
Tiernan & Getty, Grocers, do
John Reilly, do do
Schultz, Son & Co., do do
R. & S. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hoppock, Glenn & Co., Grocers, New York.
Wm. Curtis, Odd Fellows Hall, Philadelphia.
Hinman, Rose & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson & Co., Druggists, Bloomington, Ill.
D. Tyndall & Co., Druggists, New Castle, Pa.
Wilcox & McKinley, do do
T. A. Humphrey, do do
J. M. Reno & Co., Grocers, Youngstown, Ohio.
Kidwell & Son, Druggists, Washington City, D. C.
J. C. Acheson, Merchant, Washington, Pa.
D. Dibert, Merchant, Johnstown, Pa.
P. A. & S. Small, Merchants, York, Pa.
Shisler & Fraser, Merchants, Harrisburg, Pa.
Nesbit & Lewis, Druggists, Indiana, Pa. dec23

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF
IRON AND COAL LANDS
FOR SALE.
Pursuant to a Deed of Trust to the undersigned Trustees, from Joseph Whitaker, George P. Whitaker, Joseph Condon, and their wives, dated January the 16th, 1865, and on Record in the Recorder's Office of Ohio county, West Virginia, Book 48, page 407, and also of record in the Recorder's Office of Wetzel county, Book 5, page 37, we will sell, on
WEDNESDAY, the 4th Day of April, 1866,
AT WHEELING, W. VA.
commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Public Auction, at the front door of the COURT HOUSE, of Ohio county, 10,000 acres of Land, (more or less) lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing Creek, in the said county of Wetzel, within the boundaries of four patents of 4,000 acres each, granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to Henry Wyckop and Paul Selman, and dated the 20th day of February 1786. For a more full description reference is had to the above mentioned deed of trust.
The property will be sold in separate tracts and a plat of the land and its subdivisions may be examined at the office of Wm. P. Doherson, Esq., in the city of Wheeling.
Terms of sale.—Not less than one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, but the purchaser to have the right to pay more than one-third or the whole of the purchase money at his option. The remainder, if there be any, to be paid in one or two years, with interest from the day of sale; and such deferred installments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees acting in the premises.
The Baltimore and Ohio Rail road passes through the northern portion of the tract, about forty miles distant from Wheeling. The land contains veins of Iron Ore of the best quality, contiguous to the Railroad. It also contains coal and is heavily timbered.
J. W. GILL,
C. D. HUBBARD,
NELSON E WHITAKER
GEORGE W WHITAKER.
CRISPIN OGLEBAY.
fe16-Stawdd

ALLEGHENY DWELLING
FOR SALE.
That double TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING and OUT-HOUSES, the former containing ten rooms, on the corner of Ohio and Allegheny Avenues, near the line of the Manchester Horse Railway.
The Lot is a spacious one, being 140 feet square. Now occupied by Ross Forward, Esq. Possession April 1st. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe22-1w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—
Seventy-five Acres of Ground
Beautifully located for Suburban Residences, and
Suitable for Gardening Purposes,
SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,
Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
dec5 No. 47 Wood street.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—FOR SALE—That desirable Property, known as the Avery Mansion, on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. The Lot is about 200 feet deep, and the purchaser can have 75, 80 or 100 front as may be desired. Also, adjoining the above, a number of beautiful Building Lots, on one of which is a frame cottage of five rooms. JOHN H. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe24 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE.
162 Acres of the cheapest Coal Land in Allegheny county
A desirable Property on Fourth street,
Two elegant Residences in Allegheny city.
Farm on Chartiers Creek.
Dwellings in both cities
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe24 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

SHARPSBURG IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE—A House of six rooms, hall and good cellar, with lot attached, 70 feet front on Main st., by 260 deep, on which there is an excellent well of water, an abundance of fruit of every description; stable and outhouses, and will be sold on liberal terms if applied for soon. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
fe24 Butler st, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT.
Beautifully located at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. within the inhabited part of the village, containing four rooms and a kitchen; a lot 50 by 150 feet. There is a fine collection of fruit on the premises; the house has been newly painted and in good repair. For further information inquire on the premises or to
fe26 6t W. M. MARATTA, Rochester, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY, No. 55 Voeghly street, near to Locust street. Well up with the modern style, and contains seven rooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and four sleeping apartments. Also, good cellar in basement; fine bake oven opening into kitchen; hydrant of water in yard. Lot well filled with grape, fruit trees and shrubbery. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200.
B. McLAIN & CO.,
fe3 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOT,
on Bagaley's Lane, Second ward, Allegheny city, 67 feet front by 140 feet in depth to Allegheny avenue, having double Frame Dwelling. Possession 1st of April next. Inquire of HAMILTON & CO., or of
fe16-2w JOSEPH WHERLE, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.
Mr. John Johnson offers for sale a splendid FARM of 218 ACRES, situated in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., within one-half mile of Koon's station, a good Frame House, 38 by 32 square, two stories high, good well water at the door, wood and coal house, carriage house and a good barn and sheep stable, and all necessary out-buildings. Any person wishing to obtain information can get at HEINE-MAN'S Jewelry Store, 42 Fifth street.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Pittsburgh. Inquire of
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
fe10-tf Bakewell's Building, 71 Grant st.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE, belonging to the heirs of the late John Weaver, Esq., deceased. This land is situated on the near Suter's station, on the Youghiogheny river, and contains 150 acres, with 30 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The above land will be offered at Public Sale at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866. Terms will be made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply to
JOHN STERNER,
fe7-6td-3tw Sewickley Station.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—IN Washington county, Pa., situate near Canonsburg, on the line of Canonsburg and Chartiers Valley Railroad, and Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, about 4 miles from the following improvements: 2 large substantial Brick Houses, 2 large Barns, and other out-buildings. This valuable property is now for sale on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on Messrs. A. H. LOGAN & CO., corner of second and smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe22-6t

FOR SALE—
A large and elegant brick dwelling, containing 9 rooms, with finished attic, basement and bath room. The lot is 32 feet front by 165 feet back; on which are also a brick stable and carriage house, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire at 159 Centre avenue, or address L., lock-box No. 99, Pittsburgh P. O.
ja30-1m

ISLAND RUN OIL TERRITORY
FOR SALE.
Lands at the justly celebrated Island Run and Little Beaver Creek for sale, where as yet every well has proved a success. Also, interests or shares in wells producing, or in process of boring. Address
CHARLES B. HURST,
ja16-3m Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ja13-tf J. S. KING.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 158 acres, under the very best state of cultivation; it is three miles from New Castle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. The farm is well watered, there are two dwelling houses on the premises, a good bank barn, and other out houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McCLATHERY, on the premises, Crosscut Postoffice. fe15-1m

OIL TERRITORY FOR DISPOSAL.
About six thousand acres of the best OIL TERRITORY in Tennessee, within one mile of a railroad, will be disposed of on favorable terms.
For further information address
E. SNYDER,
Louisville and Nashville Railroad,
fe21-10t Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.—Two Desirable Country residences situate at Torren's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, 14 miles from city. The lots contain five acres on which there is a choice variety of fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c. The houses are brick—one containing twelve rooms, and finished in first class style with all the modern improvements. The other contains seven rooms. The lot can be divided giving to each house 2½ acres. There is also a good Carriage House, Stable and Washing House attached to each house, and a never failing spring of pure soft water. Inquire of
fe19-2w FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third St.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.—Two good building lots in St. Clair Denny's Plan, are offered for sale. They are situated on Rebecca street, north and south, near Fremont street. Also two lots fronting on South avenue, in the same Plan. Moses Borland, Esq., on the premises, will show the lots and give particulars to those desiring to purchase. Apply to JAMES A. McKEAN, at office of H. B. WILKINS,
fe1-tf 115 Fourth street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
an4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.
A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. Also, Brick House of six rooms, situated No. 293 Shannapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city. Inquire of
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec12-tf Attorneys-at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.
Inquire at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.
GEO. S. SOUTH. JOHN ROSS.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
(Successors to Wm. N. Ogden & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS,
CARBON OIL LAMPS AND
FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c.,
NO. 61 MARKET STREET,
ja17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSIN AND TAR.
500 bbls North Carolina Rosin for Brewers and Soap makers' use.
500 bbls North Carolina Tar, for sale by
W. S. BATCHELDER,
ja9 19 Irwin street.

SARDINES—
6 cases halves and quarters;
WINE VINEGAR—8 puncheons imported. Wine Vinegar, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

W. H. HENNEGEN.....J. T. SCOTT.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.
Tools and Glasses.
Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.
No. 31 FIFTH ST., (2d story), Pittsburgh, Pa.
And No. 127 MAIN ST., Wheeling, W. Va.
We have just received a new and large stock of the above Goods, to which we invite the attention of dealers and the trade.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
SPRING TRADE, '66.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
Offer a most complete assortment of
CARPETS,
Especially
English Tapestry & Body Brussels,
IMPORTED BY OURSELVES
In a greater quantity, and embracing a finer variety of styles, than ever before brought to this market, including most elegant
PARLOR STYLES,
RICH LIBRARY STYLES,
NEAT BED-ROOM STYLES,
And Small Figures for Halls, with Stair to match. The choicest of the New Patterns and the best of the Old.
UPHOLSTERY.
Having an experienced and skillful Upholsterer, we engage to make and put down Carpets and Oil Cloths, and Hang Window Shades, either in the city or suburbs. fe14

CARPETS,
Lace and Damask Curtains,
We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, including choice lines of
ENGLISH CARPETS,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PHI KAPPA PHI FRATERNITY.—The fifteenth anniversary of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity was celebrated by the Alpha and Delta Chapters of Pennsylvania, at the Mansion House, Washington, Pa., on Friday, the 23d inst. Mr. Ernest, W. C. of Washington, presided, and J. C. Shurp, of Monongahela, Pa., acted as Secretary. The orator for the occasion, Mr. A. M. Stotler, of Pittsburgh, delivered a sterling address, replete with wisdom and beauty. The toasts and responses were spicy and entertaining. The supper, prepared under the direction of the Messrs. Kirby, was worthy of the high reputation of the house. The occasion was one of unusual enjoyment, and will long be remembered with pleasure by those in attendance.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—The committee appointed on Monday, to call a mass meeting of the citizens to take action in regard to the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, met at the Mayor's office yesterday morning. Present, W. C. Moorhead, Chairman, and Messrs. Francis, Morgan, Robb, Marshall, Riddell and Steele. After a short discussion on the matter, the committee adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrives.
Day Express	3:20 a m	Mail
Altoona Accom	7:10 a m	Fast Line
Philadelphia & Erie Mail	10:30 a m	Day Express
Mail Accom	11:40 a m	Baltimore Expr's
Phila. Express	3:55 p m	Philа. Express
Fast Line	8:00 p m	Johnstown Accom
Johnstown Accm	4:15 p m	1st Wall Station
1st Wall Station	6:25 a m	"
M " "	10:45 a m	2d "
2d " "	6:05 p m	Penn Accom. No. 1
Penn Accom. No. 1	3:00 p m	Penn
Penn " 2	10:30 p m	" 2

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Depart.		Arrives.
Express	3:50 a m	Express
Mail	9:00 "	Mail
Express	12:05 p m	Express
Steub. Accom	4:00 "	Steub. Accomm

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Depart.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m	Express
Express	1:45 p m	Express
Express	8:00 "	Express
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail
Cincin. & Steub. Ac.	4:30 p m	Cincin. & Erie

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 5:40 p. m. Rochester, 7:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m. Returning 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 2:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Depart.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express
Express	2:30 p m	Express
Mail	9:30 p m	Mail

Depart for Wheeling	Depart for Cleveland	Arrives.
Express	2:30 p m	11:15 a m
"	5:05 p m	3:30 p m
Mail	9:00 a m	9:20 p m

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Depart.		Arrives.
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail
Express	4:30 p m	Express
1st McKeesport	11:30 a m	1st McKeesport
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "
1st Braddock's	7:30 a m	1st Braddock's
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Depart.		Arrives.
Mail	8:45 a m	Express
Express	3:10 p m	Mail
Accommodation	2:40 p m	Accommodation

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	Bayard.
Wednesday	Forest City.
Friday	Bayard.
Saturday	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	Emma Graham.
Saturday	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening 6 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	3 P. M. James Rees

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
FOR 1866.
The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading Journals of the country.

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Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Although but just entering on its third year, the COMMERCIAL has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout the whole and community extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the West, and in the Eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial

Not strictly partisan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the COMMERCIAL goes before the public on its merits, asking only just so much favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh, it will continue to be a Family Newspaper, providing for the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no party, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the COMMERCIAL will treat all public questions and expr-ss its views of public men in an independent and fearless spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty though not servile support.

The Latest News.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence, as the COMMERCIAL. In the single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the past year on an average about ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburgh paper for the entire year.

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We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

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By common consent, the COMMERCIAL is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

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Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour of great questions, those facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

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The Daily Reports of the COMMERCIAL of the Pittsburgh, at the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their wide-spread popularity attest their value. In the amount of matter for this department of the COMMERCIAL alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

The Financial Department.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the COMMERCIAL is not excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local —letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then compare the remainder with our local page, which does not belie its name.

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With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the COMMERCIAL compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to furnish for our papper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the COMMERCIAL is A

Sound, Comprehensive and Reliable Newspaper.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its columns, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose. A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

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In which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

The reading specially prepared under the head of

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AT THE
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Cloak and Mantilla Store,
No. 73 Market street.
We are now closing out our immense stock of Ladies and Children's
WINTER CLOAKS.
preparatory to the opening of our Spring Stock, which will be ready by the first of March. Now is the time for any lady in want of a winter garment, as we are selling from
25 TO 35 PER CENT. LOWER
than any establishment in the city. Our stock is all fresh, new and novel, which must be cleared out to make room for the spring stock.
M. J. SPENCE,
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, February 27—P. M.

The holders of the State loans at the time of the passage of the law imposing a tax on them, were justly indignant at so palpable breach of good faith. This tax has done more to injure the State credit than even a temporary suspension of the payment of the interest could have done, because there might arise occasions when such payment would be impossible; and such inability being apparent, the failure would not taint the good faith and credit of the Commonwealth. But the imposition of a tax which deducts from the payment of a fixed sum of interest, which is as solemnly promised to be paid in full as is the principal of the loan itself, is the work of deliberate legislation, and the result of no exigency—or at least the continuance of it now is not from any necessity—and implies a want of honesty and good faith that strikes directly at the root of all credit. It is simply, so far as it goes, repudiation of so much of the obligation of the State. It is useless to complain of this wrong and its effects in the past. It is fully appreciated by every intelligent man who has given the subject the least consideration and followed causes to effects. The State is now indisputably in a condition to pay in full its obligations as they accrue, and to longer defer would not only present it to the world careless in maintaining its promises, but as actually knavish in shirking payment, with coffers full, by its own arbitrary act—sacrificing right to might. The Legislature, at the suggestion of State Treasurer Kemble, has properly exempted real estate from taxation for State purposes, and backed by the many petitions presented by the State Treasurer, there should be no longer delay in removing it from the tax duplicate. This is the more especially proper at this particular time, inasmuch as there no longer exists the pretence, sometimes urged that real estate would have to bear an additional burthen if loans should be exempted.

—The principal objection against the Secretary's loan bill by the majority in Congress is that there is ample provision without further legislation for funding every dollar of the floating debt, and no necessity exists now for any loans for that or any other purpose; and all that is needed is a comparatively few days' time to be done by simply exchanging one security for another.

—The amount of money, in gold and currency, held by the Assistant Treasurer in New York, on the 20th inst., was $103,046,488. The amount held by the Assistant Treasurers in Philadelphia, Boston, and other places, together with the amount on deposit in National Banks, it is estimated will amount to fifty millions more, making over one hundred and fifty millions now on hand, which they suggest, ought to be applied to the payment of the floating debt.

They believe that, if authority is given to put bonds upon the market to an almost unlimited amount, the price of Government securities cannot be maintained, and with such unlimited powers, a loan of fifty millions even could not be negotiated, without sinking the price of all bonds below par, as the public would not know how soon another, of fifty, five hundred, or one thousand millions might be put upon the market. They also believe that it would be suicidal policy on the part of the Government to make a forced loan; that if bonds sold at all, it should be the price would be based upon the present currency rate of foreign exchange; the Government would receive about sixty dollars in gold for every one hundred dollars of principal, together with the interest semi-annually in gold, and the heavy rate of exchange, commissions, &c. In addition, they say that if the produce markets should sell its bonds abroad to an extent to affect the price of gold say twenty per cent., it would result in just that extent the net proceeds of the bonds, and instead of sixty dollars the Government would realize but forty dollars for each one hundred dollars of bonds. They also think that the difference in the standard of our currency as compared with gold should be taken into consideration in this connection.

—Among the *on dits* from Washington, having a direct bearing on the money markets, and the financial of the country generally, are that the House will, this week, take up the Loan bill, and that it will be defeated by the votes of Messrs. Stevens and Secretary McCulloch."

—Sale of stocks, Tuesday evening, February 26th, at Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$83 00
National Refining and Storing Co	9 00

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 28, 1866.

TRADE.—The spring business has not yet opened up. We hope before the close of the week to be able to announce a large improvement in every branch of trade. Navigation has been resumed to all points. The weather was pleasant. On the landing business was active. The Allegheny boats are receiving for the oil regions. There will be a busy time on that stream so long as the water holds out. Freights were plenty. Quite a fleet of low boats have taken their departure, not having the fear of the Allegheny ice in view. The Forest City was due last night; if she arrives in time she will depart for Parkersburg at noon. The receipts of produce were restricted and so was the demand. Among the sales we note the following:

FLOUR—The market yesterday exhibited no activity worthy of particular notice. Dealers confine their purchases to such parcels sufficient to meet their immediate wants. The supply on hand is sufficient for all purposes. Among the sales were: Evans Family, winter wheat, 100 barrels Muskingum, $10 00@10 10; 26 barrels do, sold, at $10 25@10 50; 30 barrels choice at $10 90. Spring Wheat Flour—Sales of 95 barrels at $9 00 @9 30; sales of 100 barrels mixed, terms private.

BRAN—Are offered of various descriptions; prices ranging from $2 00 to $2 25 per bus.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. They are offered freely at $2 50 per bbl. The supply is in excess of the wants of the trade.

LARD OIL—Was in fair demand. Sales 45 bbls No. 1 at $1 83@1 85 as per quality.

ORANGES—The market contains a good supply. Sales 30 boxes at $4 50@5 00 per box.

LEMONS—We note regular sales at $4 50@4 75.

COFFEE—We note sales 15 sacks Rio at 26c.

HOMINY—Remains dull, with sales at 3½@4c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The supply on hand is sufficient for all purposes. The sales were liberal from store and at depot. Sales 2 car loads on track at $1 10 per bus; 40 bus from store at $1 15; 150 bbls from store at $3 50.

APPLES—The demand has fallen off. We note sales 230 bbls at $7@8.

BACON—Beyond the demand for lots to meet the wants of the home market, the supply, although not large, is sufficient for all purposes. The sales were: 2,500 lbs at 14½@15c. Sides—ribbed, 17½@17¾c; clear, 19@19½c; large round Hams—sales 4,000 lbs, 23½ @24c per pound.

MESS PORK—Dull. Prices nominal at $29@30.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues to be well supplied with the various qualities. Prices have been uniform for some time past. Sales 10 barrels mellow Pitts. 13½c ₱ pound; and 10 do choice at 16c for New York Apples.

SEEDS—The market has indicated no change for some days; sales in a small way at the following rates: Clover, $7 25@7 50; Timothy, $3 75@3 90; Flax, $2 70@ 2 80.

BUTTER—The demand was fair, and sales were regular, viz.: 18 packages assorted at 35@40c; 200 pounds at 39@40c, the latter for choice.

CHEESE—Was sold at a variety of prices, viz: 70 boxes prime Goshen at 25c, and 25 boxes White Oak at 18c.

HONEY—Sales 6 boxes at $6 ₱ box.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing. Sales 4 barrels at 30@32c ₱ dozen.

CRANBERRIES—Sales 10 barrels cultivated at $14 ₱ barrel.

ASHES—Market steady with a fair demand. Sales 15 tons common Soda Ash at 10c, and 7 tons Pearl at 12c ₱ pound.

GRAIN—The market was dull with a light demand for the various descriptions. Wheat—Sales 1 car red Ohio, $1 30 at Elevator. Oats were not active; sales 500 bushels from store at 46c; sales 2 cars at depot at 40c. Corn dull and prices nominal. The same will apply to Rye and Barley.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, February 28, 1866.

Trade in the oil way was not very active. As yet there has been no receipts by the rigs. Until that event takes place we do not look for heavy operations. The sales of exceeded seventeen hundred barrels. Holders had to submit to a decline before sales could be effected. The following Allegheny river packets left for the oil regions, all loaded to their utmost capacity, viz: Belle, Peerless, Ida Rees, Echo No. 3 and Uriida, and six other boats are announced to leave to-day for the same destination. Before the close of the week we expect to see the wharf crowded with oil, at least between the bridges. Reports from the wells say oil is very dull with large quantities being offered.

REFINED OIL—Dull, and don't seem to be wanted at the present asking rates. There was no sale to Eastern or export demand either for present or future delivery.

CRUDE OIL—Holders submitted to a decline. This, however, was among the events looked for. Sales 1,500 barrels in bulk at 18c, to be delivered among the first that comes down. Sales on the spot of 154 bbls and 100 bbls, both at 18c, without packages.

BENZOLINE—Was very dull. Prices too unsettled to quote correctly.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.
GOING EAST.

Owston, Wroe & Co., 35 barrels refined oil, Philadelphia.

Dilworth, Ewing & Co., 161 barrels tar, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh.

J. Mawhinney, 56 barrels crude oil.

Chicago Produce Market.

February 24.—The rapid advance in the price of several prime produces during the week has about closed up our packers to continue work, although the receipts of hogs have not been sufficient to keep the works more or four of our principal houses. Shippers seemed inclined to take hold pretty freely on the week, but the market has advanced since the packers have recommenced, and they are not inclined to operate at the present. We cannot see that it makes any appreciable difference whether the hogs are packed here or shipped East. If they are worth more per hundred pounds at the East, but they enter equally into the stock of the country and will be correspondingly. Some parties seem to expect that our receipts of hogs ought to close altogether or nearly so. At this time of the season, for the past few years, our receipts have been steadily on the increase, and taking into consideration the fact that although the crop was not the extra corn crop we had last season, it is absurd to imagine our supply will fall off. We think the poorer hogs are weeded so closely and the inducement to send half-fed hogs, on account of the late rapid rise, has been so great that farmers will be careless about hurrying off their hogs, and will keep them over until another season. We do not, therefore, look for any falling off in our dinary summer supply. The excessively short stock of pork throughout the country must tell as a factor in fixing the three large markets of New York, Cincinnati and Chicago as a basis, we estimate that there is but little more than one-third as much pork in the country as we had last year, when we had much difficulty in supplying the requirements of the people till the new season commenced. The demand for the season purchasing largely to a much greater extent than the Government demand amounted to last season. and taking another season into consideration the trade as extremely flattering. The receipts of hogs for the week sum up as follows: Lucas & Flint, 8,987; Hutchinson & Co., 7,000; Burch & Co., 6,000; Nelson Morris, 16,048; total, 24,915; and the shipments: dressed, 1,698; live, 3,800; total, 4,498—leaving 20,417 for packers, local consumption, and number left over in the pens. For the corresponding period in 1865 the receipts were: Dressed, 3,058; live, 5,198; total, 8,247; and the shipments: Dressed, 1,191; live, 4,315; total, 10,456. It will be noticed that the shipments have largely exceeded the receipts, and were drawn doubtless from stock held over from previous days, in anticipation of the present date, including all in packers' hands and pens, sum up 45,340 head; the shipments for the week summing up: Cut meats, 2,634,548 lbs; pork, 2,412 bbls; lard, 1,741,350 lbs. The salting larger than our packing, so our stock has been correspondingly reduced. The market for live hogs declined early in the week, and sales were made at $5 25@5 40 for fair to prime, closing at $5 25@5 50 for heavy hogs. Within two days, however, a brisk demand has arisen, and the market closes firm at $5 50@5 60 for prime and $5 75@5 90 for heavy weights. Dressed maintained their value more steadily, but from the last of the week an advance was established, and the market closes firm at 11½@ 11¾c. Barreled meats have only been in demand for shipment South. There seems to be a total absence of any speculative movement, which is producing one of the most healthy indications of the future of the trade. The shipments by the Illinois Central South since the 1st of January have been over 14,000 bbls pork. Those by the New Albany and other roads, as also the Cincinnati, we have not received, but they must be heavy.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

February 26.—Mess Pork has become quite unsettled under the lower N. Y. news, and no regular quotations are nearly useless. With $27 75 as the New York quotation buyers here would offer no figure likely to be accepted.

Lard again sold to a limited extent at 18¼@18⅝c for city and country, but closed dull with no buyers above 18¼c for city, and not many at that.

Bulk meats are firm and tend upwards in price. Shoulders are not offered at less than 11½c for good sizes and cuts, and held somewhat in reserve at that. Sides sold at 14c, loose, and clear ribbed sides at 15c, loose; these are extreme figures, by full ¼c, though well adhered to on good stuff.

Bacon shoulders are held, in most cases, at 14½c, loose on sides at 16½c, bacon, clear ribbed, at 17½c, and clear sides at 18½c.

The under demand for Southern account remains steadily good, and though in small amounts, it is taking stuff out of the market quite rapidly.

Sugar cured hams are steady at 23½@24c, uncanvased and canvased, packed.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

February 24, P. M.—The sales at the various tobacco warehouses during the current tobacco year, including reviews, amount to 9,286 hhds. The market has been very buoyant and animated during the past week, and closes firm. We quote:

The sales amounted to 126 hhds, with rejections of bids on 19 hhds, viz: 1 hhd at $4; 4 at 3 @4 to 3 85; 24 at 4 50 to 4 95; 19 at 5 to 5 95; 7 at 6 to 6 90; 27 at 7 to 7 95; 5 at 8 to 8 95; 3 at 9 to 9 50; 8 at 10 to 11 75; 3 at 12 12 to 12 75; 6 at 13 to 13 75; 4 at 14 25 to 14 90; 4 at 16 to 16 75; 2 at 17 25 to 17 75; 1 at 18; 4 at 19 to 19 50; 2 at 22; 1 at 23 50; 1 at 25; 2 at 26 25; 2 at 27 25 to 27 50; 1 at 30; 1 at 31; 1 at 33. Rejections—$17, 25, 26 27; 5 50; 10; 10; 7 60; 9; 19 50; 4 90; 5; 14 25; 19 75; 6 90; 5; 5 80; 5 60; 7.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

February 26.—The following were the sales of Leaf Tobacco at Boddman's Warehouse: 38 hhds and 10 tcs, viz: 25 hhds Mason County Lugs, 10 hhds Trash—2 at 4 50, 4 at 5@5 75, 3 at 6@6 50, 2 at 7 50, 1 at 8 25, 1 at 9 62, 4 at 10 75, 2 at 12@12 25, 1 at 13, 1 at 14 75, 1 at 17 75, 1 at 18 00, 1 at 28 50. 16 hhds Virginia—1 at 7 75, 1 at 8 25, 2 at 12 50, 1 at 14 50, 2 at 15 25, 1 at 19 25, 4 at 20@ 20 75, 2 at 22@22 75, 1 at 23 50, 1 at 25 25, 1 at 28. 10 bxs Ohio Seed Leaf at prices ranging from 3 00 to 10 25. Receipts moderate.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, February 23.—The sales of sperm oil the past two weeks amount to 864 bbls; 200 do for export, balance for home consumption, at p. n. In whale the sales amount to 1,550 barrels: 170 do Hump Back at p. n. t., 480 do Hudson Bay, in New London, at p. n. t., and 900 do in New York at p. n. t.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 27.

STOCKS.

The early dealings in railway shares this morning were generally at better prices. Erie was the great feature, and was run up to 87¾, which carried with it to some extent the balance of the list. At the open board and stock exchange Erie fell a fraction, and the market weaker. The market at the second and last open boards was strong, and generally a fraction better. Pittsburgh was weak at the close, and fell off ¾ per cent. from the highest point, while Western Union Telegraph was strong, and rallied to 69¾.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 84¾; Reading, 105¾; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 78¾; Rock Island, 100; North-western, 57½; Northwestern preferred, 74½; Fort Wayne, 93.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government list was steady on gold bonds, but very quiet. Seven-Thirty notes were firmer and rather more in demand.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and generally steady.

MONEY

In good demand at 7 per cent., with an ample supply

GOLD.

The gold market was steady to-day, with a very light business, and closed at 136¼@137.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There has been some activity in petroleum stocks to-day, the disposition being to sell, as the following rates: Bennehoff Run, 15 on; Buchanan Farm, 40; Bradley, 40; Empire, 50; Excelsior, 1 36; Hamilton Monroe, 10; Junction, 4; Allegheny, 6 on; Palmer, 4 60; Shade River, 2 60; Pithole Creek, 7 75; United States, 16 50.

MINING STOCKS.

Grinnell Gold, 2125; Smith and Parmlie, 2120.

The tendency of the money market is toward greater ease this morning. In mercantile paper there is a fair business doing, 7 to 8 per cent. being the range for good names. Gold has varied but little in the rates. The movement being light, but the market is firm at 136¾@137. Foreign exchange has ruled steady with a moderate smaller supply of Southern bills, and transactions to only a moderate extent. The stock market opened this morning with some symptoms of excitement, and large sales were made at a considerable advance in prices. In Government stocks the business was not large, but the market was firm. As in the Western State bonds, there was a fair movement.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCoach & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Sales at Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 4½; Curtin, ⅞; Dalzell, 1¾; Caldwell, ⅞; McClintock, 1¾; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek, ⅞; Corplander, 91; Sugar Creek, 2¾; Pithole, 1¾; Mingo, 1⅝; Junction, ⅝; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ⅝; Ocean, 1½; Mahanoy, 3.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 27, 1866.

Business continues dull, but the produce markets were nevertheless characterized by a firmer feeling, and an advance on yesterday's prices was generally realized